established, he prayed that the taluk might at least be given a Magistrate-Munsiff. He added that the building recently constructed by Government as quarters for the Tahsildar could be made use of for locating the court.

Dewan's reply.—The question was referred to the High Court. They are of opinion that a Munsiff's Court is not necessary at Todupuzha.

53. Need for the establishment of a Munsiff's Court in the Alangad Taluk.

Mr. C. T. Thommi (Member, Alangad taluk) described the commercial and other importance of Alwaye and explained how it was a centre of activities of a varied nature. He then stated that the people of the taluk were being put to much hardship as they had to travel to distant places in connection with law suits. He gave figures of original suits and small cause suits filed in the Perumbavoor Munsiff's Court from the Alangad taluk from 1087 to 1093 and observed that 48 per cent. of the suits on the file of the Perumbavoor Munsiff and 30 per cent. on that of the Parur Munsiff were from Alangad. He, therefore, submitted that his request might be granted.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

IV. PRODUCTION.—AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

(1) Agriculture.

54. Suggestions for the economic development of the State with special reference to the improvement of Agriculture on useful and practical lines.

Mr. R. Raman Pillai (Member, Quilon taluk) explained how the people were dependent on other countries for their food and quoted figures of the import of rice and paddy. He observed that the causes of the economic deterioration of the people were (1) the system of education followed, (2) the policy of swelling the revenue from the Excise Department and (3) the absence of sufficient Government encouragement and aid to ryots to improve agriculture and other industries.

The large and growing number of educated youths unable to get employment was a danger to the State. With every increased pie in the shape of Excise Revenue the people were losers morally and materially, as the enhanced receipts from liquor and other intoxicants would show.

The Member's contention was that the entire quantity of rice and paddy required for local consumption should be produced within the State. The ways of attaining that object were:—

(1) All available lands for paddy cultivation should be thrown open for registry.

(2) The swampy lands in the Forest Reserves should be disafforested. As Government themselves were not aware of the exact available area of such lands, a Committee should be appointed to undertake a survey of the lands in the Forest Reserves suitable for paddy cultivation, the members being the Conservator of Forests, the Director of Agriculture and a competent Land Revenue Officer.

(3) Irrigation facilities should be offered to the ryots in North and Central Travancore where a large number of tanks, once useful for paddy cultivation, had now become silted up. An Assistant Engineer and the Director of Agriculture should be ordered to conjointly inspect those tanks and suggest practical ways of restoring them.

(4) Improved methods of agriculture should be introduced. The ryots were not sufficiently educated in the science and practice of agriculture to follow the advice of the departmental officers. So, it was highly necessary to establish Agricultural Schools and train the young men leaving the High Schools. A Farm should also be attached to each Agricultural School. The staff and allotment allowed to the Agricultural Department were inadequate and should be increased. The Government should have a definite policy in the working of that department.

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